

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

1. The Belgrade conference took place at the initiative of the Soviets. [] the Soviets were favoring the holding of international conferences and [] the talks at Belgrade were bound to be successful. Moscow was considering the Belgrade negotiations as a test for the coming four-power conference. 25X1
2. [] the talks in Belgrade took a favorable turn on 30 May. The USSR will not interfere in the domestic affairs of Yugoslavia, but the important point was that both countries were working for peace and that Tito knew how much the USSR was favoring a relaxation of international tensions. [] the Kremlin will not pay a price for the loosening of ties between Yugoslavia and the West. The course of the Belgrade conference has convinced the Soviets that Tito's concepts of "active coexistence" were not unfavorable to the Soviets, who, moreover, would not be against continued economic help to the Yugoslavs by the U.S. 25X1
3. The Soviets intended to discuss the re-establishment of a good understanding between the Soviet and Yugoslav Communist parties, which basically followed the same line in spite of misunderstandings in the past. The main point was that the economic system in Yugoslavia was based on Socialist principles. 25X1
4. The question of Bulgaria and Rumania were also discussed in Belgrade without marked success for Tito, however. It appeared that the Soviets were not ready to discuss Tito's plans for a Balkan Federation. In regard to the future trade relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia, it was stated that the Soviets wanted to improve their trade with all countries; the same was stated concerning cultural relations and an improvement of traffic connections. 25X1

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5. Regarding the German question, it appeared that the Soviets were going to make new proposals and that these proposals would be supported by Tito. A pact of non-aggression was not expected to be concluded between the USSR and Yugoslavia. Such a pact was superfluous in view of the fact that both countries were working for peace.

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6. Shepilov came to Belgrade not so much in his capacity as editor-in-chief of Pravda but as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Council of Nationalities.

the foreign politics group of the Soviet delegation for Belgrade was headed by Gromyko.

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